

# OrdnanceReports

News updates from around the world



July 1, 2003



*This publication is produced by the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps Communications Coordinator. The purpose of this publication is to provide Command Information materiel concerning world events and the U.S. military's role in those events. Ordnance specific events will be covered if appropriate. Direct your correspondence to Ed Starnes at 410-278-2415 (DSN 298-2415), or email [edward.starnes@ocs.apg.army.mil](mailto:edward.starnes@ocs.apg.army.mil).*



*Fireworks explode over Boston harbor, Sunday, June 29, 2003, in Boston. Boston began its July 4th celebration with the special fireworks display called "Salute to the Troops." The show was recorded and will be broadcast over the Armed Forces Network to U.S. military personnel stationed around the world. (AP Photo/Michael Dwyer)*

# Troops still needed in Iraq, Bush says

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Bush worked to reassure the nation on Tuesday that despite mounting American deaths in Iraq, U.S. troops still are needed there to keep the nation from falling back into the hands of Saddam Hussein loyalists.

Violence following the end of major combat operations was expected because loyalists of the toppled Saddam regime will stop at nothing to regain their grip on Iraq, Bush said.

"They have attacked coalition forces and they're trying to intimidate Iraqi citizens," Bush said. "These groups believe they have found an opportunity to harm America, to shake our resolve in the war on terror, and to cause us to leave Iraq before freedom is fully established."

"They are wrong and they will not succeed."

Fighting in Iraq continues with resistance by remnants of the former Baath Party that ruled Iraq for decades under Saddam, as well as Fedayeen Saddam paramilitary squads.



**"The liberation of Iraq is complete. The regime has been removed from power and will not be permitted to return. But our war with terrorists in Iraq, Afghanistan and across the globe continues. It will not be over any time soon."**

— *From a news briefing, June 30, 2003*

"But there will be no return to tyranny in Iraq," Bush said. "And those who threaten the order and stability of that country will face ruin just as surely as the regime they once served."

Bush spoke in the East Room of the White House on the 30th anniversary of the all-volunteer U.S. force. The draft ended on July 1, 1973. Behind him were 30 men and women who have chosen to re-enlist, joining more than 1.4 million men and women on active duty and the 880,000 in the National Guard and reserves.

"These men and woman are answering the highest call of citizenship," said Bush, who shook each one of the service members' hands after they took the oath of re-enlistment from Gen. Richard Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. "They have stood between the American people and the dangers of the world, and we are glad they are staying on duty."

Bush's used the event to give an update on the U.S.-led war on terror and operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

The Bush administration's approach to stabilizing Iraq is coming under increasing scrutiny with almost daily reports of American casualties.

More than 60 U.S. troops have died in Iraq since May 1 when Bush declared, aboard the USS Abraham Lincoln, that major combat had ended. Since the war began in March, 203 U.S. forces have died; 139 are classified as hostile deaths.

At present, 230,000 Americans are serving inside or near Iraq.

"As commander in chief, I assure them we will stand on the offensive against the enemy," Bush said. "And all who attack our troops will be met with direct and decisive force."



**BAGHDAD TO FLORIDA —**  
*Staff Sgt. Rene Anderson with the 506th Expeditionary Logistics Readiness Squadron has some fun with a supply convoy leaving Baghdad International Airport in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, June 25, 2003. Defense Department photo by U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. James A. Williams*

# RPG slams into military vehicles; mosque destroyed

FALLUJAH, Iraq (AP) - Rocket-propelled grenades slammed into U.S. military vehicles in two attacks Tuesday in and around Baghdad after an explosion at a mosque in the town of Fallujah killed 10 Iraqis and injured four others.

Iraqi civilians sifted through the rubble of the mosque for evidence a U.S. missile or bomb strike caused Monday's blast, but American soldiers at the scene disputed that account, saying it was likely caused by explosives at the site.

Postwar violence also has flared in Saddam Hussein's hometown of Tikrit, where gunmen killed the head of the former leader's tribe and wounded his son, the regional governor said Tuesday.

There were no arrests in Sunday's shooting of Abdullah Mahmoud al-Khattab and it was unclear if the assailants were pro-Saddam militants or had other revenge motives.

Al-Khattab had been close to Saddam but in recent weeks had publicly disavowed him, Tikrit residents said. At the same time, Al-Khattab "had many enemies and he had confiscated a lot of properties and killed many people," said the governor, Hussein al-Jubouri.

In the capital Tuesday, assailants traveling in a vehicle in the central Mustansiriyah neighborhood fired a rocket propelled-grenade at a U.S. military vehicle, destroying it and likely causing casualties, Iraqi witnesses said.

One witness, 19-year-old Ali Ibrahim Shakir, said he saw two U.S. soldiers being evacuated onto stretchers but couldn't tell if they were hurt or killed.

A Mercedes traveling alongside the U.S. vehicle was also hit, wounding the Iraqi civilian driver, said witness Mohammed Abdullah. U.S. military spokesmen in Baghdad said they had no immediate information.

Also Tuesday, witnesses said another rocket-propelled grenade slammed into a U.S. truck on a road 12 miles south of Baghdad. The witnesses said that attack caused four casualties but there was no immediate military confirmation.

An explosion over the weekend at an ammunition depot killed at least 15 people and injured at least four near Hadithah, 150 miles northwest

of Baghdad, officials said Tuesday.

Metal scavengers dismantled 155 mm artillery rounds, spreading gun powder on the ground at the depot, which housed old Iraqi artillery. A spark there Saturday set off massive explosions, local officials said.

Hadithah policeman Lt. Saad Aziz said there was a large pile of TNT explosives at the depot, and people were smoking there.

"This kind of TNT is very sensitive to heat. A small spark could set the whole thing off," he said.

Abdul Aziz Thalaj, 55, said he and two nephews went to the depot to get scrap metal to sell.

"I was amazed. I found live artillery ammunition. I felt this kind of work is very dangerous," he said from a hospital in Hadithah, his feet covered in gauze and his shoulder and arm badly burned.

Mohammed Nayil Assaf, Hadithah's mayor, put the death toll at 25 and the injured at 6. He said there was a large amount of ammunition stored in the area and insisted U.S. troops had been guarding it only sporadically.

"It was a tragic day for Hadithah," he told the AP outside the town hall, near a 3-foot-high pile of shell casings seized from looters after Saturday's explosion.

In Fallujah, witnesses said the blast took place just before 11 p.m. Monday in a small cinderblock building in the courtyard of the al-Hassan mosque. The explosion blew out the walls and took down the roof.



*US soldiers take up defensive position upon hearing gunshots at Yousifiya, in the outskirts of Baghdad, Tuesday July 1, 2003. Hours before, there was an RPG attack on a US military vehicle in the same area. (AP Photo/Saurabh Das)*



*A US marine from the 4th Light Armored unit stands guard near the place where a US military vehicle was shot with an RPG, at Yousifiya, in the outskirts of Baghdad, Tuesday July 1, 2003. (AP Photo/Saurabh Das)*



# Acting secretary of Army visits soldiers in Iraq

BAGHDAD, Iraq (Army News Service, June 30, 2003) — Temperatures topped out at 117 degrees as Acting Secretary of the Army Les Brownlee visited with soldiers in Iraq last week.

Brownlee went to Iraq to get a first-hand assessment of the current phase of operations. He received operational assessments from key leaders, checked performance and status of equipment and facilities, and asked specifically about care for soldiers during non-duty periods.

Mail, morale and other quality of life issues are so important, Brownlee said, to soldiers who are completing a tough mission in an austere environment —and doing so in what he termed a very outstanding and professional manner.

Brownlee's visit began with an operations briefing from Lt. Gen. Ric Sanchez, commanding general of the combined joint task force in Iraq. That was followed by an aggressive schedule of briefings, meals and roundtables with soldiers and senior military leaders in almost every operational sector.

Brownlee also made a trip to Tikrit, the hometown of Saddam Hussein and a hotbed for Saddam loyalists. Brownlee was accompanied on his visit to Tikrit by Ambassador L. Paul Bremer, America's top administrator in Iraq.

"I'm very proud of our soldiers and the outstanding job that they've been doing in a very challenging environment," said Sanchez. "These soldiers are confident, committed and well led. It's a tough mission, but our soldiers and leaders are up to the task."

In visits to the 101st Airborne Division, the 1st Armored Division, the 4th Infantry Division, and with elements of the 3rd Infantry Division, Brownlee brought a message of pride and appreciation from the president of the United States and the American people.

"It's always great to be among heroes, and you are certainly heroes. What you did during this war, the speed of your deployment, and actions in combat were outstanding. Your overwhelming victory in Operation Iraqi Freedom will go down in the annals of military history as one of the great military triumphs," Brownlee said.

"You brave men and women make up a truly amazing Army," said Brownlee. "You destroy everything in front of you when conducting your combat mission, and in an instant you risk your own lives to save an innocent civilian. No other Army in the world possesses that type of precise capability."

Though soldiers beamed with pride while listening to the secretary's comments, they posed the expected candid questions when it was their turn to talk.

"We've been in the region since September, when are we going home," said Pvt. Anthony J. Misuraca, of the 3rd Infantry Division.

Misuraca, 19, said he does plan to re-enlist and eventually apply for the Army's "Green to Gold" program.



*Acting Secretary of the Army Les Brownlee visits with 1st Armored Division soldiers at their headquarters in Baghdad.*

The 19-year-old Misuraca and his fellow soldiers, with ingenuity, constructed two first-class volleyball nets out of five-fifty cord, and also welded together a couple of basketball hoops to use off-duty.

"I can't tell you right now when you're rotating, but I can tell you that we're working extremely hard at it," said Brownlee. "So much of it is condition driven. We've got to get the stability and security of Iraq to a level that will allow a democracy to emerge here," said Brownlee.

"It would be nice to have some Internet access and extra phones, also the mail gets a little sporadic at times for us detached from our unit" said Spc. Richard J. Lewis, 3rd Infantry Division.

The 22-year-old Lewis has been in the region for six months, has a wife back near Fort Stewart, Ga., and also said he's planning to re-enlist.

"I'm glad we had a chance to come over and prove that we could do our job," said Lewis. "We got into the fight early. We had a mission to secure a bridge and hold it for two days. We had very little intelligence on the area, and we got ambushed. We had six days of constant fighting. Our Bradleys had RPG hits all over them, but the enemy was so close that RPGs didn't have time to arm," said Lewis.

"We had injuries but didn't lose any soldiers in that battle, and we inflicted some major damage on the enemy," said Lewis.

Brownlee promised the soldiers that increased Internet portals and phone banks would be actively worked, and that other quality-of-life issues addressed to him by their senior leaders would be given a top priority as well.

In one of the final stops on the Iraq visit, Brownlee was accompanied

# Rumsfeld uses American history as Iraqi lesson

by Jim Garamone, American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, June 30, 2003 –As Independence Day approaches, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld compared what the United States went through after the American Revolution to the situation in Iraq and Afghanistan.



That both countries are going through turmoil should be expected, the secretary said. “The transition to democracy is never easy,” he said during a Pentagon press briefing today.

Following the American Revolution, the United States were not really united. The Colonies went through an economic depression, Rumsfeld noted, with rampant inflation and no stable currency.

“Discontent led to uprisings, with mobs attacking courthouses and government buildings,” Rumsfeld continued. Right after the Treaty of Paris in 1783, demobilized American soldiers surrounded the State House in Philadelphia where the Continental Congress met to demand back pay.

Congress fled and was forced to meet at other locations for the next four years, he observed. The Articles of Confederation – the United States’ first attempt at a governing charter – failed. “It was eight years before we adopted our Constitution and inaugurated our first

president,” Rumsfeld said.

The same upheaval faces Afghans and Iraqis today, the secretary noted, but there are differences. “Coalition forces drove Iraq’s terrorist leaders from power,” he said. “But Saddam never surrendered: The remnants of the Baath Party and the Fedayeen death squads faded into the population and have reverted to a terrorist network.”

Rumsfeld emphasized coalition forces are actively searching for Saddam Hussein, his two sons and other regime leaders. In typical “Rumsfeldian” understatement, he said the absence of closure “is unhelpful.” On the one hand, he noted, there are Iraqis who benefited from the former regime who want Saddam back in power. And there is a far larger group of Iraqis afraid he might still return.

“They’re not going to come back,” Rumsfeld said. “That’s for sure.”

Coalition forces are aggressively dealing with these remnants in Iraq, just as they are dealing with the remnants of al Qaeda and Taliban in Afghanistan, Rumsfeld said. “Those battles will go on for some time,” he stated.

“The liberation of Iraq is complete. The regime has been removed from power and will not be permitted to return. But our war with terrorists in Iraq, Afghanistan and across the globe continues. It will not be over any time soon.”

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## Acting secretary of Army visits soldiers in Iraq continued

by Bremer, America’s top administrator in Iraq. The two leaders were escorted to Tikrit by Maj. Gen. Russell Odierno, commanding general of the 4th Infantry Division.

“Morale is good here in Tikrit,” said Odierno. “Soldiers are getting used to the tough conditions, they’re performing well, and they know why they’re here.”

“Tikrit was the home of Saddam; 4th ID came in and established a meaningful relationship with the local populace and are actively capturing those who benefited from Saddam’s repressive regime,” said Lt. Col. Don Jackson, Division G-5.

1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry Commander Lt. Col. Steven Russell briefed Brownlee and Bremer on recently established joint special and conventional force integration relationships that he said could serve as a viable model for future special operations not only in Iraq, but also in the greater war on terrorism.

“America’s soldiers achieved an overwhelming and outstanding

victory against a very brutal and repressive regime - now we’re engaged in a tough mission to win the peace, your dedicated efforts are key to accomplishing the current phase of this critical operation,” said Bremer.

“Your country has asked a lot of you, and you’re certainly answering the call. America appreciates your service and the sacrifices of you and your families,” Brownlee told soldiers in Tikrit.

Brownlee concluded by commenting on the popular Tom Brokaw book, “America’s Greatest Generation.”

“By your valiant actions and selfless response to your country’s call, today’s military forms the basis for another great generation,” Brownlee said.

*(Editor’s note: Lt. Col. Jeremy Martin from Army Public Affairs accompanied Acting Secretary Les Brownlee on the trip to Iraq and provided the information for this article.)*

# Third international division possible in Iraq

by Jim Garamone, American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, June 30, 2003 –A third international division- sized unit could possibly be stood up in Iraq in the future, DoD officials said during a press conference today.

Two divisions, led by Britain and Poland, are already scheduled to start moving into Iraq in July and August. Joint Chiefs chairman Air Force Gen. Richard B. Myers said these 20,000 international troops will take up duties in the country in September. Joint Staff officials said the United States is negotiating with many other nations for the third division-sized unit.

There are just under 150,000 American troops in Iraq with just over 12,000 coalition forces today, Myers said. U.S. leaders have been in discussions with more than 20 nations. The effort started soon after hostilities began in March, Joint Staff officials said.

Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld said that U.S. Central Command is examining the situation in Iraq and is working with the services on rotation plans for U.S. service members. He said the study will be ready by mid-July.

CENTCOM will examine how long each American unit has been in country, the rotation plans and the timing for bringing in coalition forces. Lt. Gen. John Abizaid, whom the Senate confirmed as the next Central Command chief, will also examine the tactical situation and determine the number of forces needed and the mix, Rumsfeld said.

"I can say this: We do not know, and have not had, any requests for

anything that has not been supplied," Rumsfeld said. "And we have (no troop request) pending."

Rumsfeld reiterated his disagreement with the press using the term "guerrilla war" to describe enemy actions in Iraq. "I don't use the phrase 'guerrilla war,' because there isn't one," Rumsfeld said.

The enemy in Iraq is made up of many different entities, he pointed out. There are the remnants of the Hussein regime – the Fedayeen Saddam, Baath Party loyalists, Republican Guards. Then there are foreign fighters who came into the country just to go after the coalition. Then there are common criminals that Saddam let loose before the coalition approached Baghdad, he noted.

"They are all slightly different in why they are there and what they are doing," Rumsfeld said. "That doesn't make it anything like a guerrilla war or an organized resistance.

"They are functioning more like terrorists," the secretary added.

He also doesn't like the term "quagmire." He said Iraq is evolving from a totalitarian regime to a democracy. The United States went through such a process when it achieved independence. "What happened in Eastern Europe? he asked. "Were they in a quagmire when the Wall fell down?"

Rumsfeld mentioned editorial cartoons showing the news media asking, "Is it Vietnam yet?"

"It isn't," he said. "It's a different era, it's a different place."



*The body of former Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., lies in state in the Rotunda of the South Carolina Statehouse surrounded by members of the Army and Air National Guard Sunday, June 29, 2003, in Columbia, S.C. The one-time arch segregationist was 100 when he died Thursday at a hospital in his hometown of Edgefield, about 60 miles from Columbia. He was the longest-serving senator in history when he left the U.S. Senate five months ago. (AP Photo/Lou Krasky)*



## **RPG slams into military vehicles; mosque destroyed continued**

Hours later, dozens of people gathered around the site shouting anti-American slogans.

“There is no God but Allah, America is the enemy of God,” they chanted, as a crane lifted pieces of concrete. A witness said that after the evening prayer, he heard aircraft overhead and then heard an explosion.

On Tuesday morning, about a dozen Iraqis searched the rubble for pieces of metal they said would prove an American attack caused the damage.

“These are pieces of a missile,” said Aqeel Ibrahim Ali, 26, holding a box of metal shards. “An airplane shot a missile.”

But Sgt. Thomas McMurtry, a reservist with the 346th Tactical Psychological Operations Company, said there was no evidence of a U.S. attack.

“They did it to themselves. Clearly, the physical evidence does not support that (a missile strike) in any way,” he told The Associated Press. “Whatever blew up was just sitting inside there. There is no evidence that it was anything else but a ground based explosive.

McMurtry, a schoolteacher based in Dayton, Ohio who said he is a former special forces engineer with munitions training, said that if a bomb or missile caused the explosion, there would be shrapnel. He said U.S. army ordnance disposal personnel saw no sign of a missile strike.

Col. Guy Shields, spokesman for the U.S. military in Baghdad, said 10 Iraqis were killed and four others wounded.

Fallujah, 35 miles west of Baghdad, has been a hotbed of anti-American activity and scene of several confrontations involving U.S. troops.

On Tuesday, a U.S. sweep against remaining pockets of resistance in the so-called “Sunni triangle” north and east of Baghdad entered its third day. Troops detained six people, including a colonel from Saddam’s Baath Party, the military said.

U.S. troops have been increasingly targeted in recent weeks, raising fears their mission faces a guerrilla-style insurgency.

At least 20 American and six British troops have been killed by hostile fire since President Bush declared the end of major combat May 1.

The total killed includes Sgt. 1st Class Gladimir Philippe, 37, of Roselle, N.J., and Pfc. Kevin Ott, 27, of Columbus, Ohio, whose remains were found over the weekend. The men had been missing for three days, and the Pentagon listed them Monday as killed in action.



*Soldiers from the U.S. Army 1st Armored Division stand vigil on the streets of Baghdad Tuesday, July 1, 2003. (AP Photo/John Moore)*

Also, American troops arrested the U.S.-appointed mayor of the southern town of Najaf, 110 miles southwest of Baghdad, on kidnapping and corruption charges. They also detained 62 of his aides - a step likely to please Najaf’s Shiite residents.

The arrest came less than three months after U.S. troops installed the mayor, Abu Haydar Abdul Mun’im. The ex-Iraqi army colonel was unpopular because of his background in Saddam’s military.

Abdul Mun’im was replaced by Haydar Mahdi Mattar al Mayali, a former deputy in the mayor’s office.

One of the country’s top Shiite clerics, Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, issued a fatwa, or religious ruling, this week, denouncing U.S. plans to appoint a council to draft a new constitution. The statement demanded elections so Iraqis can elect their own constitutional convention.

Al-Sistani had been largely supportive of American interests since Saddam’s ouster. He and another senior Shiite cleric, Ayatollah Mohammed Baqir al-Hakim, said Monday they favored a peaceful end to the U.S. occupation, and its replacement by a representative Iraqi government.

“What we want is the formation of a government that represents the will of the Iraqi people, by all its sects and ethnic groups,” al-Sistani said.



*Iraqi civilians pass a soldier from the U.S. Army 1st Armored Division on the streets of Baghdad Tuesday, July 1, 2003. (AP Photo/John Moore)*

# North Korea threatens to abandon 1953 armistice

by Soo-Jeong Lee

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) - North Korea threatened on Tuesday to abandon the 1953 armistice that ended the Korean War, and warned that it will take "merciless retaliatory measures" in response to any economic blockade.

U.S. efforts to pressure the communist state to abandon its suspected nuclear weapons program have pushed Korea to "the crossroads of war or peace," said the North Korean military's representative at Panmunjom, a truce village where the U.N. Command and the North's military meet to oversee the armistice.

His statement was carried by the North's state-run KCNA news agency. KCNA did not give his name.

North Korea has recently stepped up its anti-U.S. rhetoric in an apparent attempt to force the United States to negotiate a dispute over the North's nuclear ambitions.

"It is, in fact, hardly possible to preserve the cease-fire in Korea by the unilateral efforts of the Korean People's Army side," the representative said.

North Korea has often threatened to scrap the armistice, the key legal document that keeps an uneasy peace on the divided Korean Peninsula. It has called the armistice a "dead document" or a "useless

piece of paper."

The United States and its allies are pressuring North Korea to abandon its suspected development of nuclear weapons. In recent weeks, they began cracking down on alleged North Korean trading in illicit drugs, counterfeit money and weapons.

North Korea calls the moves part of a U.S. plan to impose an international siege on the isolated state and says they violate the armistice.

On Tuesday, the North said that if Washington applies sanctions or bolsters troops in the region, it "will promptly regard it as a complete breach of the armistice agreement by the U.S. side and will immediately take strong and merciless retaliatory measures."

Also Tuesday, North Korea accused the United States of conducting some 200 spy flights over its country in June.

KCNA said the United States used various reconnaissance planes to conduct aerial espionage last month.

The nuclear standoff began in October when U.S. officials said North Korea admitted having a covert nuclear program in violation of a 1994 pact.

The 1950-53 Korean War ended with an armistice, not with a peace treaty.

## Pentagon video shows North Korean encounter with U.S. plane

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Pentagon released videotape Monday of an Air Force reconnaissance plane's encounter with North Korean fighter jets March 2 as they intercepted the unarmed U.S. aircraft over the Sea of Japan.

As reported at the time, there was no hostile fire from the four North Korean fighters, but it was the first such intercept since April 1969 when a North Korean plane shot down a U.S. Navy EC-121 surveillance plane, killing all 31 Americans aboard.

In the videotape, which was shot from the Air Force RC-135S, the pilot of one of the North Korean fighters can be seen gesturing from his cockpit, apparently signaling the U.S. plane to leave the area.

The U.S. plane, of a type used to monitor missile tests, broke off its mission and returned unharmed to its base at Kadena, Japan. The United States resumed reconnaissance flights over the Sea of Japan 10 days after the incident, and there have been no reported North Korean intercepts since then.



*In this image made from a video released by the Defense Department Monday, June 30, 2003, a North Korean MiG fighter jet intercepts a U.S. surveillance plane over the Sea of Japan. As reported at the time, there was no hostile fire from the four North Korean fighters, March 2, 2003 but it was the first such intercept since April 1969 when a North Korean plane shot down a U.S. Navy EC-121 surveillance plane, killing all 31 Americans aboard. Nothing came of the encounter and the US plane returned back to base unharmed. (AP Photo/Dept. of Defense via APTN)*

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# Pentagon reveals secret bio, chem tests

by Robert Gehrke

WASHINGTON (AP) - Several House members are asking Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld to keep alive the Pentagon's investigation into 50 chemical and biological weapons tests in the 1960s that involved 5,842 military personnel.

The Defense Department released the final findings of an investigation into Project 112 and Project SHAD, which were conducted from 1962 to 1973 to test the combat capabilities of biological and chemical agents and ways to protect U.S. troops from such attacks.

Monday's report raised the number of U.S. troops identified as having been present for one or more of the tests to 5,842, many of whom were not informed of their participation.

Some included releases of deadly biological and chemical agents, but troops were protected in those cases, said Dr. Michael Kilpatrick, deputy director of the Defense Department's Deployment Health Support Directorate.

Rep. Mike Thompson, D-Calif., and several of his colleagues said it would be premature to close the book on the investigations and asked Rumsfeld to continue the inquiry.

"Veterans who may have been exposed during these tests deserve to know all the facts," Thompson said. "The Department of Defense's decision to close its investigation may unfairly deny them that right."

To date, the Veterans Administration has had 260 claims filed by service members who believe their ailments are related to their presence at the test sites, although such cases are difficult to prove, said Kilpatrick.

Project 112 and Project SHAD were developed in 1961 to study the combat uses of biological and chemical weapons and methods to protect American troops from such attacks. Initially it was believed that only simulated agents were used, but last year the Defense Department admitted for the first time that some of the tests used real chemical or biological weapons.

Most of the tests made public Monday used the benign bacteria *bacillus globigii* to simulate how biological weapons agents would spread through the hold of a ship.

One test, called "Blue Tango," entailed spraying two types of bacteria, including *E. coli*, in a rain forest in Hawaii in 1968 to gauge how the bacteria would linger in the vegetation.

Another, "Folded Arrow," involved spraying *bacillus globigii* from a submarine over part of Oahu, Hawaii, and over several boats off the coast in 1968 to gauge how Venezuelan equine encephalitis would be carried by wind.

"It bespeaks the time, the early '60s, when we were in the Cold War, and we were concerned that Russia and perhaps China had chemical and biological capabilities that could be used against American

troops and against us in the homeland," Kilpatrick said.

The United States scrapped its biological weapons program in the late 1960s and agreed in a 1997 treaty to destroy all its chemical weapons.

Headquartered at Deseret Test Center at Fort Douglas, Utah, tests were conducted in Hawaii, Alaska, Maryland, Florida, Utah, Georgia, Panama, Canada, Britain and aboard ships in the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

None of the tests were conducted to gauge the human response to chemical or biological weapons, said Kilpatrick. In each test, military personnel were protected from the agents by shelter, protective clothing or vaccinations.

Even if none of the military personnel was harmed, there remain ethical questions of conducting tests on unwitting soldiers, said Steven Aftergood, an expert on government secrecy with the Federation of American Scientists.

"If there were no illnesses caused, which I think is still an open question, then it is a matter of luck, and one of the reasons government accountability and transparency are so important is to prevent initiatives of this kind," he said.

The inquiry began in three years ago, after several Navy veterans reported health problems they believed might be caused by their involvement in the tests. Research into the classified project found more tests and many more veterans present, expanding the scope of the investigation.

Kilpatrick said the VA was seeking to notify the 5,842 veterans who were present for the tests.



# Afghan rebel leader vows to oust U.S.

by Kathy Gannon

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) - In his first video message since returning to Afghanistan last year, rebel leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar urges Afghans to "cut off the hands of the foreign meddlers" and drive all U.S. and other foreign troops from the country.

Hekmatyar, who led one of the factions in Afghanistan's civil war a decade ago, mocked the Afghan government of President Hamid Karzai as unscrupulous opportunists who are "fighting their own people under the command of foreigners."

"I invite all Afghan factions to come and forget our differences ... and oust the foreign troops, cut off the hands of the foreign meddlers," the gray-bearded Hekmatyar said, speaking in Pashtu.

The video, on a compact disc received Tuesday by The Associated Press, underlines the resistance still facing U.S. troops as they try to bring order to Afghanistan a year and a half after the Taliban regime and its al-Qaida allies collapsed.

Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami, or Party of Islam, was one of the guerrilla groups that drove the Soviet army out of Afghanistan in 1989, after a 10-year occupation. He was named prime minister in a coalition government after the groups ousted a Soviet-backed government in



*In this image made from television, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Afghan rebel leader, makes a statement in undated video shot at an unidentified place. In a rare video message, Hekmatyar urges Afghans to "cut the hands of the foreign meddlers" and drive all U.S. and foreign troops from the country. The message shows the tenacity of resistance facing U.S. troops in Afghanistan nearly two years after the Taliban and their al-Qaida allies collapsed. (AP Photo)*

**continued on page 12**

## U.S. bans military aid to almost 50 countries

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The United States on Tuesday declared almost 50 countries ineligible for military aid, including Colombia and six nations seeking NATO membership, because they back the International Criminal Court and have not exempted Americans from possible prosecution.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said 35 of those countries had been receiving U.S. military aid this year and, in some cases, all the money was already spent. But the ban could still be in effect when a new fiscal year starts in October.

As the deadline passed for governments to sign exemption agreements or face the suspension of military aid, President Bush issued waivers for 22 countries.

But those 22 did not include Colombia and the eastern European countries of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Colombia, where the government is fighting leftist guerrillas and drug traffickers, has been one of the largest recipients of U.S. military aid, with \$98 million this year.

Boucher said all but \$5 million of the Colombia military aid has already been spent. The \$5 million is now frozen.

Richard Dicker, director of the international justice program at Human

Rights Watch, said the suspension of aid worked against some of the Bush administration's other policy goals, such as intercepting drugs in the Caribbean and expanding NATO into eastern Europe.

Of the seven eastern European countries expected to join NATO in May, only Romania has signed a deal with Washington on the ICC.

"This campaign has brought resentment and bitterness from some of the U.S. government's closest allies and comes at an extraordinary high price," Dicker told Reuters.

Other major countries liable to the suspension of military aid are Brazil, Cambodia, Serbia and South Africa.

### TRAINING AND WEAPONS

A U.S. official said that if countries had ratified the treaty setting up the international court and had not received a waiver, the ban on military aid would come into effect.

But the threat, enshrined in the American Service Members Protection Act of 2002, does not apply to the 19 NATO members and to nine "major non-NATO allies."

The suspension covers international military education and training

**continued on page 11**

# Bremer says more Iraqis cooperating with coalition

by Jim Garamone, American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, July 1, 2003 – The remnants of Saddam Hussein's regime are not only attacking coalition forces, but also the infrastructure all Iraqis rely on, said the presidential envoy to Iraq today.

The death squad leftovers and unreconstructed members of the Iraqi Republican Guard and Baath Party loyalists "are increasingly alienating the rest of the population, which is beginning to enjoy their new-found freedoms," Paul Bremer said in a Baghdad news conference.

He noted that more and more Iraqis are coming forward to help the coalition forces and the reconstituted Iraqi police with information on who is behind these attacks.

Bremer said it is not surprising that these attacks are happening, since the remnants of Saddam's regime are being pushed to the wall. "Day by day, conditions in Iraq continue to improve, freedom becomes more and more entrenched and the dark days of the Baathist regime are further and further back in people's memories," he observed. "So those few remaining individuals who have no desire or ability to fit into this new, free Iraq, not surprisingly, are becoming more and more desperate."

The trouble is concentrated in the area being called the "Sunni Triangle" – the area north and west of Baghdad and marked by Baghdad, Ar Ramadi and Hussein's hometown of Tikrit.

## **U.S. bans military aid to almost 50 countries continued**

funds, or IMET, which mainly pay the cost of educating foreign officers at U.S. institutions, and foreign military funding, which pays for U.S. weapons and other aid.

IMET funds usually amount to less than \$1 million per country a year, but foreign military funding can run into the hundreds of millions.

Congress passed the law out of disapproval of the International Criminal Court, set up to try war crimes and acts of genocide. The United States says it feared politically motivated prosecutions of civilian or military leaders.

The United States had hoped that the threat to withdraw aid would lead to a last-minute rush to sign Article 98 agreements exempting U.S. personnel from transfer to the court.

Altogether 44 governments have publicly acknowledged signing the agreement and at least seven others have signed secret agreements, U.S. officials say.

The pace of signatures does appear to have picked up a little. About 25 governments have signed in the last four months, about half of those in the last three weeks.



**VIP TOUR** — U.S. Army Lt. Col. William Bishop (right), commander of the 431st Civil Affairs Battalion, escorts Ambassador Paul Bremer and U.S. Army Maj. Gen. David H. Petraeus, commander of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), to the Civil Military Operations Center located in Mosul, Iraq, June 29, 2003. Bremer toured the center and answered questions by the media. U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Kevin J. Wastler

Bremer said he regretted the deaths of coalition soldiers and Iraqis in the attacks. "But it's important to remember how far we have come," he said. "It's really only 12 weeks ago that we had a war here. It's only 12 weeks ago that every Iraqi was living under one of the most tyrannical regimes in recent history. It's only 12 weeks ago that the economy was still a Stalinist economy. It's only 12 weeks ago that law and order in this country meant the dictatorship of the lucky few.

"Those things have all been changed," he continued. "The Iraqis have a freedom they've never had before."

Bremer said the coalition will go forward on many fronts. On the security side, the new Iraqi army should start enlisting its first recruits on July 15, he said. The Iraqi police force is growing and coalition planners, working with Iraqi citizens, are examining the court and prison systems.

On the economic frontier, the coalition is financing a wide range of reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. "In the last six weeks, the coalition has spent almost a billion dollars on several thousand projects in Iraq, such as irrigation and construction projects," he said.

On one irrigation project, 3,000 workers cleared over 350 kilometers of irrigation channels. "By the end of the month, we expect to have 50,000 men and women at work on over 5,000 kilometers of irrigation channels," he said.

Bremer said he expects Iraqi airports to open soon to scheduled

**continued on page 12**



## **Afghan rebel leader vows to oust U.S. continued**

1992, but the factions quickly turned on each other in a power struggle that wrecked Kabul and killed at least 50,000 people.

Since returning last year from Iran, where he fled after the Taliban religious army seized power in 1996, Hekmatyar has been suspected of being behind many attacks on foreign troops, including a June 7 suicide bombing in Kabul that killed four German peacekeepers and wounded 29 others.

Western intelligence agencies have long suspected him of trying to recruit members of the Taliban and al-Qaida into Hezb-i-Islami for a war with the Karzai government and the foreign troops in Afghanistan. In May 2002, the CIA fired a Hellfire missile from an unmanned spy plane in an attempt to kill him.

In the message, Hekmatyar, who wore thick glasses and appeared haggard, said that if attacks on U.S. and other foreign troops continue, "it will be difficult for the American forces to move out of their bases. Neither their convoys will be safe nor their bases."

It was unclear when the recording, provided by a senior intelligence officer in Hekmatyar's organization, was made. Hekmatyar and his guards were shown wearing cold-weather clothing. He is believed hiding in the high mountains of Kunar province along the border with Pakistan.

There have been audio tapes of Hekmatyar as well as written statements during the past months, but this is the first time his image has been circulated. He has not been seen publicly since he returned to Afghanistan.

The message may have been released to boost Hekmatyar's profile ahead of next year's elections. Some European intelligence sources believe Hekmatyar has been in contact with several of the warlords who rule much of Afghanistan, including those who have been sidelined by the Karzai government.

## **Bremer says more Iraqis cooperating with coalition continued**

commercial flights — coalition officials confirmed a July start. Also, the seaport at Umm Qasr is operating at its highest level for years, he said. "Iraq's borders are open to trade and people," he said. "Trade is booming. We now need to establish real wealth-creating industries and services in Iraq to take forward this process of economic reform."

On the political front, the coalition is "on target with a good strategy" for establishing an Iraqi interim administration by mid-July. He said the new administration will be representative of the people of Iraq.

"I look forward to working alongside the council within a couple of weeks and, shortly thereafter, to seeing the constitutional process launched, which will culminate, once the constitution has been adopted, in the first free and democratic elections in Iraq's history, which in turn will be followed by the first sovereign Iraqi government, at which time the coalition's job will be over," he said.

On the video, Hekmatyar denied forming any alliances with the Taliban or al-Qaida but praised attacks on U.S. and international forces. He said it was a "sin to waste our time" attacking the Kabul administration when "it is the Americans who are keeping the transitional government secure."

"Those standing with the Americans are like the former communists," he added. "They have sold their religion, faith and country for a few dollars. The Afghan people believe that they cannot have a government of their choice until they all rise up."

Hekmatyar accused Karzai's government of wanting the foreign troops to wage war against its opponents and "specially against the Pashtuns" - his own ethnic group, which is the biggest ethnic group in Afghanistan and which provided most of the Taliban's fighters.

Most of the 11,000 foreign soldiers hunting al-Qaida and Taliban holdouts are deployed in Pashtun areas of eastern and southern Afghanistan.

"They want the Americans to increase their troops," Hekmatyar said of Karzai's government.

## **U.S. develops urban surveillance system**

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Pentagon is developing an urban surveillance system that would use computers and thousands of cameras to track, record and analyze the movement of every vehicle in a foreign city.

Dubbed "Combat Zones That See," the project is designed to help the U.S. military protect troops and fight in cities overseas.

Police, scientists and privacy experts say the unclassified technology could easily be adapted to spy on Americans.

The project's centerpiece is groundbreaking computer software that is capable of automatically identifying vehicles by size, color, shape and license tag, or drivers and passengers by face.

According to interviews and contracting documents, the software may also provide instant alerts after detecting a vehicle with a license plate on a watchlist, or search months of records to locate and compare vehicles spotted near terrorist activities.

The project is being overseen by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, which is helping the Pentagon develop new technologies for combatting terrorism and fighting wars in the 21st century.

Its other projects include developing software that scans databases of everyday transactions and personal records worldwide to predict

## U.S. develops urban surveillance system continued

terrorist attacks and creating a computerized diary that would record and analyze everything a person says, sees, hears, reads or touches.

Scientists and privacy experts - who already have seen the use of face-recognition technologies at a Super Bowl and monitoring cameras in London - are concerned about the potential impact of the emerging DARPA technologies if they are applied to civilians by commercial or government agencies outside the Pentagon.

“Government would have a reasonably good idea of where everyone is most of the time,” said John Pike, a Global Security.org defense analyst.

DARPA spokeswoman Jan Walker dismisses those concerns. She said the Combat Zones That See (CTS) technology isn’t intended for homeland security or law enforcement and couldn’t be used for “other applications without extensive modifications.”

But scientists envision nonmilitary uses. “One can easily foresee pressure to adopt a similar approach to crime-ridden areas of American cities or to the Super Bowl or any site where crowds gather,” said Steven Aftergood of the American Federation of Scientists.

Pike agreed.

“Once DARPA demonstrates that it can be done, a number of companies would likely develop their own version in hope of getting contracts from local police, nuclear plant security, shopping centers, even people looking for deadbeat dads.”

James Fyfe, a deputy New York police commissioner, believes police will be ready customers for such technologies.



*Mike Luippold works on a surveillance camera at the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, Thursday, March 20, 2003. The Pentagon is developing an urban surveillance system that would use computers and thousands of cameras to track and analyze every vehicle in a city. Designed to help the military protect troops and fight in cities overseas, the software could identify vehicles by size, color, shape and license tag and could recognize faces of some drivers and passengers. (AP Photo/George Nikitin)*

“Police executives are saying, ‘Shouldn’t we just buy new technology if there’s a chance it might help us?’” Fyfe said. “That’s the post-9-11 mentality.”

Seattle Police Chief Gil Kerlikowske said he sees law enforcement

**continued on page 14**



*Early morning raids to clear the area of Baath party members continued in Balad as part of Operation Sidewinder. Military Times photo by Warren Zinn.*



*Liberians demonstrate outside the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia, vowing to go on hunger strike until the U.S. intervenes to end the current conflict and bring peace, in the Liberian capital Monrovia Monday, June 30, 2003. (AP Photo/Ben Curtis)*

## **U.S. develops urban surveillance system continued**

applications for DARPA's urban camera project "in limited scenarios." But citywide surveillance would tax police manpower, Kerlikowski said. "Who's going to validate and corroborate all those alerts?"

According to contracting documents reviewed by The Associated Press, DARPA plans to award a three-year contract for up to \$12 million by Sept. 1. In the first phase, at least 30 cameras would help protect troops at a fixed site. The project would use small \$400 stick-on cameras, each linked to a \$1,000 personal computer.

In the second phase, at least 100 cameras would be installed in 12 hours to support "military operations in an urban terrain."

The second-phase software should be able to analyze the video footage and identify "what is normal (behavior), what is not" and discover "links between places, subjects and times of activity," the contracting documents state.

The program "aspires to build the world's first multi-camera surveillance system that uses automatic ... analysis of live video" to study vehicle movement "and significant events across an extremely large area," the documents state.

Both configurations will be tested at Ft. Belvoir, Va., south of Washington, then in a foreign city. Walker declined comment on whether Kabul, Afghanistan, or Baghdad, Iraq, might be chosen but says the foreign country's permission will be obtained.

DARPA outlined project goals March 27 for more than 100 executives of potential contractors, including Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Lab.

DARPA told the contractors that 40 million cameras already are in use around the world, with 300 million expected by 2005.

U.S. police use cameras to monitor bridges, tunnels, airports and border crossings and regularly access security cameras in banks,

stores and garages for investigative leads. In the District of Columbia, police have 16 closed-circuit television cameras watching major roads and gathering places.

Great Britain has an estimated 2.5 million closed-circuit television cameras, more than half operated by government agencies, and the average Londoner is thought to be photographed 300 times a day.

But many of these cameras record over their videotape regularly. Officers have to monitor the closed-circuit TV and struggle with boredom and loss of attention.

By automating the monitoring and analysis, DARPA "is attempting to create technology that does not exist today," Walker explained.

Though insisting CTS isn't intended for homeland security, DARPA outlined a hypothetical scenario for contractors in March that showed the system could aid police as well as the military. DARPA described a hypothetical terrorist shooting at a bus stop and a hypothetical bombing at a disco one month apart in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, a city with slightly more residents than Miami.

CTS should be able to track the day's movements for every vehicle that passed each scene in the hour before the attack, DARPA said. Even if there were 2,000 such vehicles and none showed up twice, the software should automatically compare their routes and find vehicles with common starting and stopping points.

Joseph Onek of the Open Society Institute, a human rights group, said current law that permits the use of cameras in public areas may have to be revised to address the privacy implications of these new technologies.

"It's one thing to say that if someone is in the street he knows that at any single moment someone can see him," Onek said. "It's another thing to record a whole life so you can see anywhere someone has been in public for 10 years."